

KLIR, Jiri; MIKULAS, Jiri

A study on equidistant codes and minimum distance codes.
Stroj na zprac inf 9:249-270 '63.

1. Research Institute of Mathematical Machines, Prague (for
Klir). 2. Research Computing Center, Kancelarske stroje,
n.p., Prague (for Mikulas).

MIKULAS, Jiri, inz.; VLCEK, Zdenek, inz.

Calculation of the electric network operation on the NE 803
B digital computer. El tech obzor 53 no. 1: 1-7 Ja '64.

1. Vyzkumne vypoctove stredisko pri n.p. Kancelarske
stroje, Praha (for Mikulas).
2. Vyzkumny ustav energeticky, Bechovice (for Vlcek).

MIKULAS, M.

"Inventors and rationalizers in agriculture." p. 453.

TECHNICKA PRACA. (Rada vedeckych technickych spolocnosti pri Slovenskej akademii vied). Bratislava, Czechoslovakia, Vol. 11, No. 6, June 1959.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 6,
August 1959.
Unclu.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~, MIKULINSKI

Mistr: 4E2c

A note on the preparation of manganese(II) ferrites.
Arnošt Bergstein, Miroslav Rovšival, and Miroslav MIKULÍNSKÝ
(Ústav technické fyziky ČSAV, Praha). Čas. fyz. 37,
1968-69(1968).—The phase compn., the O content, crystal
form, ferromagnetism, and the Curie temp. of two mixts. of
 $MnCO_3$ and $FeO(OH)$ were studied in relation to the ignition
temp. in air.

B. Erdöe

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81106

Z/012/60/000/01/008/015
E073/E135AUTHORS: Bergstein, A., Rozsival, M., and Mikuláš, M.TITLE: Preparation of Manganese-Magnesium Ferrites and the
Influence of the Initial Ferrous Oxide Used

PERIODICAL: Silikáty, 1960, No 1, pp 60-66 (+ 4 plates)

ABSTRACT: Three types of Fe_2O_3 (designated as Č II, Č VII and Z) were used for manufacturing a Mn-Mg ferrite mass with a rectangular hysteresis for microwave applications. The shape and size of the particles were compared by using an electron microscope (see Fig 2a-2f, plate), the reactivity of the ferrous oxides was determined by means of DTA (graph, Fig 3), and finally the shrinkage curves (Fig 4) were also compared. The cooling curve of the DTA shows a maximum at about 670 °C for the $\beta\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ to $\alpha\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ transformation which can be applied for identifying ferrous oxide which did not react during the heat treatment (Fig 5d). The inclination angle of the DTA curves of the ferrite materials (Fig 5a, b and c) shows the influence of the quality of the applied Fe_2O_3 both on the intensity and the character of the ferrite formation and sintering. It was established by means of an electron microscope (Fig 6, Table 2) that the

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the Initial Ferrous Oxide Used

ferrite crystals in the mass "Z" are largest after heating at 1180 °C, and those of the mass "C II" are smallest. For the mass from the oxide "Z", the crystal growth is fastest at a temperature below 1050 °C, whilst for a mass from the oxide "C VII" it is fastest in the temperature range 1050-1180 °C. A part of the ferrite crystals from the raw material "Z" retains the rod shape of the original FeO(OH); after sintering at 1180 °C the mass obtained from "C II" was found to contain Fe_2O_3 which did not react. Microphotos 7 and 9 (plates) show the difference in the crystal size and porosity of ferrite specimens sintered at 1480 °C. The "rectangularity" factor and the insulation ratio in the case of microwave ferrite increase with increasing size of the crystal and with decreasing porosity. The difference in the SiO_2 content of the "Z" and of "C II" and "C VII" (see Tables 1 and 3) is less significant from the point of view of the properties of the ferrite specimens than ✓

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the Initial Ferrous Oxide Used

the difference in the reactivity between the less
reactive, coarse grained and therefore unsuitable
"Č II" on the one hand, and the "Č VII" and "Ž"
materials on the other hand.

There are 9 figures, 3 tables and 6 references, of
which 1 is English and 5 are Czech.

ASSOCIATION: Ustav technické fysiky ČSAV, Praha
(Institute of Technical Physics, ČSAV Prague)

SUBMITTED: June 10, 1959

Card 3/3

X

ACC NR: AF6025208

SOURCE CODE: CZ/0008/66/000/002/0247/0249

AUTHOR: Hraby, Arnost; Cermak, Karel; Mikulas, Miroslav

29

B

ORG: Institute of Physics of Solids, CSAV, Prague (Ustav fysiky pevnych latek CSAV)TITLE: Preparation of pure cadmiumSOURCE: Chemicke listy, no. 2, 1966, 247-249

TOPIC TAGS: cadmium, metal purification, chemical precipitation, vacuum distillation, semiconducting material

ABSTRACT: The authors suggest a method for further purification of Cd of a purity 99.99% which is used in the preparation of semiconductors. The method is based on precipitation of various impurities from a solution of Cd sulfate. Some metals are precipitated by electrical current, and others by reagents. The purified product is distilled under vacuum. The purity of the product was about 99.999%. Orig. art. has: 1 table. [JPRS: 35,397]

SUB CODE: 11, 07, 20 / SUBM DATE: 22Dec64 / ORIG REF: 004 / SOV REF: 001
OTH REF: 002

LS
Card 1/1

0916 0573

MIKULAS, Ondrej, inz.

Cooperation of workers in standardization. Prace mzda 10 no.10:456-
459 0 '62.

1. Ministerstvo chemickeho prumyslu.

MIKULAS, PETRO

SURNAME, Given Name

Country: Czechoslovakia

Academic Degrees:

Affiliation: Clinic of Dentistry of the Medical Faculty, P.J. Safarik University (Zubna klinika Lekarskej Fakulty P.J. Safarika), Kosice.

Sources: Prague, Praktické Zubní Lekarství, Vol IX, No 6, July 1961, pp 167
169.

Data: "The Protein Spectrum of in Blood Serums in the Atrophy of Parodontium."

Authors: DUDRA, Anton, Assistant, MD,

MIKULAS, Petro, Assistant, MD,

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2

229

600 981643

MINTLASCHEFF, A.

Problems of calibration and lasting-frequency stability of quartz crystal oscillators.

p. 290 (Sdelovaci Technika. Vol. 5, no. 10, Oct. 1957. Praha, Czechoslovakia)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 2,
February 1958

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

NIKULASOVIC, ...

"The organization of documentation in Yugoslavia." p. 240. (Nova Proizvodnya. Vol. 4, no. 3, Sept. 1953. Ljubljana.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions. Vol. 3, no. 3. Library of Congress. March 1951
Uncl.

[REDACTED]

MIKULASCHEK, W.

"Organization of documentation service in Yugoslavia," Tehnicki Pregled,
Zagreb, Vol 5, No 3, 1953, p. 118.

SO: Eastern European Accessions List, Vol 3, No 11, Nov 1954, L.C.

2

Mikulaschiková, Renata. Rounding-off error in numerical calculation from the point of view of statistics. Pokroky Mat. Fys. Astr. 2 (1957), 697-707. (Czech)

The problem of estimation of rounding-off error is studied. The numbers are regarded as observed values of a random variable. The question of rounding-off error in addition is considered first. In this section, an example is presented in which probability theory is used to determine the number of decimal places necessary in the determination of the b_i 's in order to have p correct decimal places of $A = \sum_{i=1}^N b_i 2^i$ with a given probability q . With the rounding-off error in multiplication two procedures are discussed, one based on the consideration of absolute error; the other on the study of relative error. The reduction of the problem of multiplication to the problem of addition is shown. Examples are given. The effectiveness of statistical approach is demonstrated by comparison with maximalistic theory. Literature dealing with more complicated problems is mentioned at the end of the paper.

J. Janko (Prague)

KOCLIK, Miloslav; MIKULASEK, Ales; MALIS, Frantisek

Alkaline phosphatase activity in various parts of the venous system
in man. Cas.lek. cesk 100 no.7:205-211 17 P '61.

1. Interni oddeleni fakultni polikliniky UNV, prednosta prof. dr.
K. Herfort, centr. laboratoare fakultni polikliniky, prednosta doc.
dr. J. Homolka, KU v Praze.

(PHOSPHATASES blood)

MIKULASEK, J.

Development of the national enterprise Meopta in Prerov since
the liberation. Jemna mech opt 5 no.2:41-43 F '60.

1. Meopta, n.p., Prerov.

MIKULASEK, J.

Optical range finders with internal basis. Jemna mech opt 5 no.10:305-308
0 '60.

1. Meopta, Prerov.

9,5300

86655

Z/030/60/009/009/001/004
A121/A026

AUTHOR: Mikulášek, J.

TITLE: Optical Range Finders With Internal Basis

PERIODICAL: Česká Mechanika a Optika, 1960, No. 9, pp. 269-272

TEXT: The article deals with optical range finders with internal basis, replacing the method with 2 telescopes used at various measuring points. Telescopes with parallel optical axis vertically arranged to the basis B, and the principles of range finding at infinite (Fig. 1) and finite (Fig. 2) adjustment are described. The author develops relation (1) for the linear parallax; replacing the linear parallax by the parallactic angle α , the relation (2) is obtained, whereby the basis B is the instrument's constant and the distance D is computable measuring the angle of parallax α . According to Figure 3 the angular magnification $Z = \frac{\alpha}{\alpha'}$, showing a certain dependence between the parallactic angle α and the apparent parallactic angle α' . In relation (3) B and Z are constants; measuring the angle α' the distance D is computable. By differentiation of the relations (1), (2) and (3) and replacement of the differential by the final increase the relations (1'), (2') and (3') are obtained; the symbols used are explained.

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A121/A026

Optical Range Finders With Internal Basis

A sample of computation of the linear parallax and the description of linear parallax measurement of coincidence and stereoscopic range finders using a deviation indicator follows. Relations (4) and (5) serve for the computation of the range finder's theoretical error in meters and seconds: Table 1 lists the values of theoretical error ΔD of a range finder, the basis of which $B = 1 \text{ m}$, the magnification $Z = 10$, computed according to relation (4). Relation (5) shows the smallest measurable angle $\Delta\alpha = 1''$, which is equal to the range finder's theoretical error. A twenty-fold magnification of the range finder system is necessary to measure the angle of parallax with a precision of $0.5''$. Figure 4 shows the arrangement of a coincidence range finder's optical component parts and explains its principle. Figure 7 shows the image of the measured object in case that the two partial images are in correct coincidence; an interrupted line arises in case of the object's movement to the left side of the instrument. The following measuring methods of the angle between object and range finder basis are described: 1) The range finder with short basis (Fig. 5), described in detail, has not proved a success because of its high sensitivity. 2) A transfer of two images of the object, reflected from the basis' two ends to one ocular, is performed at the coin-

Card 2/3

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Z/030/60/000/009/001/004
A121/A026

Optical Range Finders With Internal Basis

cidence range finder; the establishment of the distance takes place by covering one image by the other. 3) No covering of the two images takes place in the field of vision of coincidence range finders with a separating line (Fig. 6); the object image on the one side of the separating line has to be reconciled by deviation with the corresponding image on the other side (Fig. 7). 4) The image of the inverted-image coincidence range finder shows a vertical line, the upper image is inverted (Fig. 8); the inversion of the lower image is disadvantageous (Fig. 9). 5) One image field is separated by a fine line into two parts; Figure 10 shows a field running through the entire width of the main image field. 6) Figure 11 shows the inverted image within a band running through the main image field. 7) Figure 12 shows a window within the image field, containing an inverted image area. 8) Figure 13 shows a lateral image arrangement, separated by a vertical line. There are 13 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Meopta Přerov

SUBMITTED: March 27, 1958

Card 3/3

MIKULASEK, J.

Adjustment of optical rangefinders with internal basis.
Jemna mech opt 7 no.2:44-47 F '62.

1. Meopta Prerov.

MIKULASEK, J.

Rangefinder compensators. Jenma ~~mech opt~~ 7 no. 3:73-77
Mr '62.

1. Meopta, n.p., Prerov.

MIKULASEK, J.

Groups and elements in designing precision and optical apparatus.
(To ~~be~~ contd.) Jenma mech opt 8 no.1:27-31 Ja '63.

MIKULASEK, J.

Construction elements and groups of instruments of fine mechanics
and optics. (Continuation). Jemna mech opt 8 no.2:49-55 F '63.

BENES, Jiri; KOVAR, Milan; MIKULASEK, Jiri

Recording adapter to the ATIIT automatic titration apparatus.
Chem listy 58 no. 7 819-822 Jl '64.

1. Antonin Zapotocky Military Academy, Brno.

MIKULASEK, V.

The Drukov dispatching system. p.313. (Technika Praca. Bratislava. Vol. 8, no.7, July 1958)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC., Vol. 6, no. 7, July 1957. Uncl.

MIKULASEK, V.

Drukov dispatcher's telespeaker communication equipment.

p. 2 (Kovoexport) Vol. 3, no. 8, 1957, Praha, Czechoslovakia

SC: MONTHLY INDEX OF EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS (EEAI) LC, VOL. 7, NO. 1, JAN. 1958

MIKULASEK, V.

Drukov electronic dispatching and communication equipment. p. 571.
(TECHNICKA PRACA, Vol. 9, No. 8, Aug 1957, Bratislava, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions(EMAL) LC, Vol. 6, No. 12, Dec 1957. Uncl.

MIKULASEK, V.

The DRUKOV dispatching system. p. 399. (SLABOPRŮDÝ OBZOR, Vol. 13,
No. 6, June 1957, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, No. 12, Dec 1957. Unclassified

MIKULASEK, Vladimir, inz.

The Soviet phototelegraphic equipment Neva. Cs spoje 8
no.2:20-21 Ap '63.

1. Severomoravska krajiska sprava spoj.

L 45356-66 EWP(j) RM

ACC NR: AP6033604

SOURCE CODE: CZ/0043/66/000/001/0037/001

AUTHOR: Mikulasova, Darina--Mikulashova, D. (Docent; Engineer; Candidate of sciences
Bratislava); Citovicky, Pavol--Tsitovitski, P. (Engineer; Bratislava)

34

ORG: Department of Organic Technology, Slovak Technical University, Bratislava
(Katedra organickej technologie Slovenskej vysokej skoly technickej)

B

TITLE: Mechanism of the action of triethylenetetramine - ferrous sulfate in crystal
seedling

SOURCE: Chemicke zvesti, no. 1, 1966, 37-42

TOPIC TAGS: chelation, potentiometer, reaction mechanism, quaternary amide, crystall
polymerABSTRACT: Chelate formation by the reaction of triethylenetetramine with ferrous
sulfate was investigated potentiometrically. The chelate can be formed only when
the copolymer is produced by seeding. The chelate is formed only when free triethylenetetra
mamine not bound in the form of a salt is present. Ferric sulfate does not form
stable chelates with triethylenetetramine. When the mole ratio of the free
triethylenetetramine to ferrous sulfate is 3 : 2 maximum formation of the seeded
polymers occurs. Orig. art. has: 3 figures. [JPRS: 34,805]SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: 23Jul65 / ORIG REF: 004 / SOV REF: 001
OTH REF: 006

Card 1/1

KVICALA, Vaclav; MIKULASKOVA, Eva

Neurological complications in leukemia. Cas. lek. cesk. 101 no.43:
1279-1284 26 0 '62.

1. Neurologicka klinika fakulty vseobecneho lekarstvi KU v Praze,
prednosta akademik K. Henner, Ustav hematologie a krevni transfuze v
Praze, prednosta prof. dr. J. Horejsi, DrSc.
(LEUKEMIA) (NEUROLOGY)

KVICALA, V.; MIKULASKOVA, E.

Neurological complications in plasmacytoma. Sborn. lek. 65
no. 6:190-196 Je '63.

I. Neurologicka klinika fakulty vseobecneho lekarstvi University
Karlovych v Praze, prednosta akademik K. Henner Ustav hematologie
a krevni transfuze v Praze, reditel prof. dr. J. Horejsi, DrSc.

(PLASMACYTOMA) (MULTIPLE MYELOMA)

(NEUROLOGIC MANIFESTATIONS)

(POLYRADICULITIS) (SPINAL CORD COMPRESSION)

(BRAIN NEOPLASMS) (VENTRICULOGRAPHY)

PIRK, Frantisek, MUDr; MIKULASKOVA, Jaroslava, MUDr

Differential diagnosis of tumor from infarct of the kidney. Cesk.
rentg. 9 no.4:143-148 Nov 55.

1. Z oddeleni ustredniho roentgenu Thomayerovy nemocnice v Praze-Krci, prednosta MUDr Milos Brozek, a z pathol. anatomi. odd.,
prednosta doc. MUDr Dagmar Benesova.

(NEOPLASMS; neoplasms,

differ. diag. from infarct)

(KIDNEYS, infarction,

differ. diag. from tumor)

MIKULASKOVA, Jaroslave (Praha 2, U Botan. ustanu 2.)

Evaluation of morphological criteria in the postmature [REDACTED] relation to the degree of ossification of distal femoral epiphyseal nuclei. Cesk. pediat. 13 no.7:619-620 Aug 3.

1. Katedra patologické anatomie a mikrobiologie fakulty dětského lekarství, vedoucí doc. dr. D. Benesová.

(INFANT, NEWBORN, physiol.

post-mature inf., relation to degree of ossification of distal femoral epiphyseal nuclei (Gz))

(FEMUR, physiol.

ossification of distal femoral epiphyseal nuclei in evaluation of postmaturity of newborn inf. (Gz))

(OSSIFICATION

of distal femoral epiphyseal nuclei in evaluation of postmaturity of newborn inf. (Gz))

MIKULASKOVA, Jaroslava

Lipoma of the heart. Cas.lek.cesk 100 no.51:1594-1598 22 D '61.

1. Katedra patologicke anatomie a mikrobiologie fakulty detskeho
lekarstvi KU v Praze, vedouci doc. dr. D. Benesova.

(HEART neoplasms) (LIPOMA pathol)

PALECEK, F.; MIHALSKOVA, J.

The pharmacology of pholcodine. Cesk. farm. 12 no.2:89-94 F '62.

1. Vyzkumný ustav přírodních leciv, Praha.
(MORPHINE) (PHARMACOLOGY) (RATS) (RABBITS)
(GUINEA PIGS) (DOGS)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

J. HRECICA, A. JEMBOVIC and J. MTKULSKOVA, Natural Medicine I Institute Research Institute (Vyzkumnny ustav prirod. lec'v) Prague.

"Pharmacology of Methylene Blue."

Prague, Ceskoslovenska Farmacie, Vol 12, No 2, Feb 62; pp 94-101.

Abstract [English summary modified]: Methylene blue inhibited monoamine oxidase in liver and brain of rats; prolonged barbiturate sleep and decreased metrazol convulsions; potentiated amphetamine group toxicity, protected heart from isoproprylepinephrin necrosis, potentiated epinephrine, norepinephrine, dopamine and acetylcholine blood pressure response, reversed that of reserpine; antagonized gastroulcerogenic effect of reserpine, lowered increase of reserpine toxicity in child and antagonized reserpine inhibition of metrazol convulsion. Four photomicrographs, 11 graphs; 4 Czech and 4) Western references.

1/1

NECINA, J.; JAKUBOVIC, A.; MIKULASKOVA, J.

The pharmacology of methylene blue. Cesk. farm. 12 no.2:94-101 F '62.

1. Vyzkumny ustav prirodnych leciv, Praha.
(METHYLENE BLUE) (PHARMACOLOGY) (LIVER)
(MONOAMINE OXIDASE INHIBITORS) (BRAIN) (RESERPINE)

KOVARIKOVA, A.; MIKULASKOVA, J.

Cardiotonic and cardiotoxic properties of acetyldigoxin. Cesk. farm.
12 no.2:101-104 F '62.

1. Vyzkumny ustav prirodnych leciv, Praha.
(DIGOXIN) (PHARMACOLOGY) (HEART)

LINET, O.; MIKULASKOVA, J.

Experimental atherosclerosis in guinea pigs. Cas. lek. cesk.
102 no.34:921-925 23 Ag '63.

1. Vyzkumny ustav prirodnych leciv v Praze, reditel dr.

PhMr. Z. Cekan, CSc.

(ARTERIOSCLEROSIS) (LIPID METABOLISM)

(DIETARY FATS) (CHOLESTEROL)

(METHYLTHIOURACIL)

(BILE ACIDS AND SALTS)

EE
700
MIKULASKOVA, J., LINET, O.

Research Institute for Natural Medicines, Prague, X CSSR

Berlin, Acta Biologica et Medica Germanica, No.5, 1964, pp 602- 605

"Further Histochemical Studies on the Influence of Dehydroepiandrosterone on
the Experimental Atherosclerosis of Rabbits"

JELLINEK, J., MIKLASHKOVA, J., PELC, B.

Research Institute for Natural Drugs, Prague, Czechoslovakia

Berlin, Acta Biologica et Medica Germanica, No. 13, 1964, pp 204-208.

"The Action of Some Steroid Compounds on HgCl₂-Nephrosis in Mouse and Rat Kidney"

CHARVAT,A.; HAVA,O.; TRISKA,J.; MIKULASKOVA,J.

Study of pyelonephritis of surgical origin and possibilities
of its alteration by anabolites. Rozhl. chir. 43 no.3:148-151
Mr'64.

1. Chirurgicka klinika fakulty detskeho lekarstvi KU v Praze,
(prednosta: doc.dr. Zdi. Vahala) ; Bakteriologicky ustav fa-
kulty vseobecneho lekarstvi KU v Praze (prednosta: prof.dr.
F.Patocka) a Vyzkumny ustav prirodnych leciv v Praze (pred-
nosta MUDr.M.Hava, CSc.)

L 13578-66

ACC NR: AP6006065

SOURCE CODE: CZ/0053/65/014/004/0305/0306

AUTHOR: Mikulaskova, J.; Brazda, O.; Hava, M.

27B

ORG: Research Institute for Natural Medicinal Substances and Second Stomatologic Clinic, Charles University, Prague (Vyzkumny ustav prirodnych leciv a II. Stomatologic klinika KU)

TITLE: Cause of reparative phenomena in dental marrow following administration of some anabolic steroids [This paper was presented during the Twelfth Pharmacologic Days, Smolenice, 29 Jan 65.]

SOURCE: Ceskoslovenska fysiologie, v. 14, no. 4, 1965, 305-306

TOPIC TAGS: biochemistry, endocrinology, pharmacology, drug effect, rat, experiment animal, dentistry

ABSTRACT: Study of the effect of methyltestosterone, 17 α -methyl-17 β -hydroxy-2-androstene, 17 β -hydroxy-2-androstene, 1 α -17 α -dimethyl-3 β -androstane-17 β -ol-3-one and 1,2 α -oxy-3 β -androstane-3,17-dione in rats; topical and systemic nandrolone phenylpropionate in rats and monkeys on artificial caries; formation of lamellae of predentine and secondary dentine was favorably affected, especially the latter. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: none / OTH REF: 001

Card 1/1 HU

MIKULASOVA, D.

The preparation of allylmagnesium bromide. D. Mikulasova, A. Brivik, and I. Simek (Slovenska Vysocka Skola Tech., Bratislava, Czech.). Chem. zvesti 10, 622-5 (1956) (German summary). --The best suitable mole ratios of allyl bromide to Mg (particle size 0.2-0.4 mm.) and allyl bromide to ether in prepn. of $\text{CH}_2=\text{CHCH}_2\text{MgBr}$ (1) were studied. By using mole ratios of allyl bromide 1, Mg 1, and ether 6, 80-82% I was obtained. Jan Micka

Chem

RM MT

Mikulasova, D.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Chemistry of High Molecular Properties.

I.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1958, 66372

Author : Mikulasova, D., Hrivik, A.
Inst :
Title : Polymerization of Tetrasubstituted Allylmethylsilanes.
I. Kinetics of Polymerization of Allyltrimethylsilane
and Diallyldimethylsilane. II. Mechanism of Radical
Polymerization of Allyltrimethylsilane.

Orig Pub : Chem. zvesti, 1957, 11, № 11, 641-650; № 12, 708-714.

Abstract : I. The polymerization of allyltrimethylsilane (I) and
diallyldimethylsilane (II) was investigated, initiated
by peroxide of ditertiary butyl (III) (1-5%), at 120-150°
(depth of polymerization 5%). The total energies
of the activation of polymerization of I and II equal 34-
35 and 24.5-25.2 large calories/mole respectively.
The rate of polymerization is proportional to the concen-
tration of the initiator.

Card 1/2

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Chemistry of High Molecular Properties.

I.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1958, 66372

The average degree of polymerization of I polymers equals 3.8-4.7. That of II equals 4.4-9.3. The amount of average molecular weight does not depend on the concentration of the initiator, but increases with an increase of temperature.

II. A method is described for the determination of tert-butyl alcohol in the polymerization system. During the polymerization of I initiated by 1% of III, the formation of tert-butyl alcohol was established, it is clear, as being a result of a side reaction.

Card 2/2

MIKULASOVA, D.; HRIVIK, A.

"Polymerization of tetra substituted allylmethyl silanes. II Mechanism of the radicals' polymerization of allyltrimethyl silane."

p. 708 (Chemicke Zvesti) Vol. 11, no. 12, Dec. 1957
Prague, Czechoslovakia

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 4,
April 1958

CZECHOSLOVAKI~~A~~/Chemistry of High Molecular Compounds.

I.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 24, 1958, 83974

Author : Hrivik, A., Mikulasova, D.

Inst :

Title : The Polymerization of Tetrasubstituted Allyl Methyl Silanes.

Orig Pub : Chim. zvesti, 1958, 12, No 1, 32-36.

Abstract : The initial polymerization rate (V) of triallyl methyl silane and tetraallyl silane initiated by tert. butyl peroxide increases at 110-140°C. simultaneously with an increase of the double bonds in the monomer molecule. For both monomers a linear relationship is maintained for V and initiator concentration.
For Part II, see R. Zh. Khim., 1958, 66372.

Card 1/1

- 89 -

MIKULASOVA, D.

Polymerization of tetrasubstituted allylsilanes.
IV. Copolymerization of methyl methacrylate with triallyl-methysilane and tetraallylsilane. D. Mikulášová,

Paylinec, J. Šimek, and A. Hrivík (Slovenská vysoká škola

tech., Bratislava, Czech.). *Chem. světa* 13, 228-33 (1959)

(German summary); cf. C.A. 52, 13616b.—The copolymerization of Me methacrylate with 1-10% of triallyl-methysilane or of tetraallylsilane with Bz_2O as an initiator is described. Up to 10-15% conversion, a fully sol. polymer is formed. The polymerization of Me methacrylate is retarded or inhibited by the action of allylsilanes.

Jan Mieke

6

Zyg. U3
4E3d
4E2c 08

MIKULASCOVA, Barbora, doc. inz., C.Sc.; GLOBOCHNIK, Mikhael, inz. (Brno, Vlastavni, 5)

Reactions of polypropylene with styrene. I.I. Chem. zvesti 18 no. 2: 714-719
1964.

1. Chair of Organic Technology, Slovak Higher School of Technology,
Bratislava, Kollarovo nam. 2. (for Mikulasova).

SIMEK, Ivan, inz., C.Sc.; MIKULASOVA, Farina, doc. inz., C.Sc.; GHEORGHIU,
Mihnea, inz. (Brno, Vystavní 5)

Seeding polypropylene with styrene. Pt. 2. Chem zvesti 18 no.8:
620-628 '64.

1. Chair of Organic Technology, Slovak Higher School of Technology,
Bratislava, Kollarovo namestie 2 (for Simek and Mikulasova).

L 1639-66 EPF(c)/EWP(j)/T RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5024275 /

44,55
CZ/0043/64/000/008/0614/0619

AUTHOR: Mikulasova, D. (Mikulashova, D.) (Docent, Engineer, Candidate of sciences)
(Bratislava); Georgiyu, M. (Georgiyu, M.) (Engineer) (Brno)

TITLE: Inoculation of polypropylene with styrene (I). Use of the redox system
tri-ethylene tetramine - Fe

SOURCE: Chemické zvesti, no. 8, 1964, 614-619

TOPIC TAGS: polypropylene plastic, styrene, polymer, polymerization, redox reaction

ABSTRACT: Inoculation of the isotactic oxidised polypropylene by styrene, using the redox system tri-ethylene tetramine - ferrous sulfate within the temperature limits 15 - 45°C is discussed. The influence of the individual components of the polymerization system is described, insofar as the total quantity of the produced polymer is concerned, with regard to the quantity of the polymer that was subjected to inoculation. Orig. art. has: 5 graphs.

ASSOCIATION: Katedra organickej technologie Slovenskej vysokej skoly technickej,
Bratislava (Department of Organic Technology, Slovak Technical University)

Card 1/2

44,55

L 1639-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5024275

SUBMITTED: 04May64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MT, GC

NR REF Sov: 002

OTHER: 012

JPR3

KC
Card 2/2

L 1638-66 EPF(c)/EWP(j)/T RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5024276

CIA/043/64/000/003/0620/062

AUTHOR: Shimek, I. (Shimek, I.)(Engineer, Candidate of sciences)(Bratislava); ³
Mikulasova, D. (Mikulasova, D.)(Docent, Engineer, Candidate of sciences) ²
(Bratislava); Gheorghiu, M. (Gheorghiu, M.)(Engineer)(Buc)^B

TITLE: Inoculation of polypropylene with styrene (II). Optimum concentration of
the components of the redox system ^{44,55}

SOURCE: Chemicke zvesti, no. 8, 1964, 620-628

TOPIC TAGS: polypropylene plastic, styrene, polymerization, redox reaction,
polystyrene ^{7,44,55}

ABSTRACT: The influence of tri-ethylene tetrasine and of ferrous sulfate as
components of an emulsified polymerization redox system upon the yield of polystyrene
inoculated upon the polypropylene was investigated. The evaluation of the two
influences was made by the method of approximating the mutual relationship by the
resulting area. Orig. art. has: 1 figure, 3 tables, 15 formulas.

Card 1/2

L 1638-66

ACCESSION NR: A15024276

ASSOCIATION: Katedra organickej technologie Slovenskej vysokej skoly technickej,
Bratislava (Department of Organic Technology, Slovak Technical University) 14/55

SUBMITTED: 10 Jun 64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MT, GC

MR REF Sov: 001

OTHER: 014

JPRG

NC
Card 2/2

MIKULASZEK E.

Kurylowicz, W., and Mikulaszek, E., Warsaw Univ., Dept. of Med. Microbiol. J
ciepłochwiegnych duchwytnikach w surowicach ludzkich On the occurrence of
thermolabile amboceptors in human sera Medycyna Roswiadczalna i Społeczna,
Warsaw 1948, 25 (39-41)

It was shown in numerous experiments that human sera from typhoid fever patients give a positive complement fixation reaction with polysaccharide antigens when in the active state; the same sera heated to 56° C. for 30 minutes give with the same antigens a weaker or negative reaction. The thermostability of human anti-carbohydrate amboceptors is also evident in these cases, when carbohydrate groups determine the specificity of glycoproteid antigens.

Kurylowicz - Warsaw

MIKULASZEK E.

MIKULASZEK E. and RATOMSKI A. Z Zakl. Mikrob. Akademii Med. Wet. we Lwowie i z P.Z.H. fli Lwow. Dalsze badania nad budowa antygenowa paleczek grupy Salmonella The antigenic composition of Salmonella bacteria group B Medycyna Doswiadczałna i Spoleczna, Warsaw 1948, 25/l-(65-88) Tables 9

Avoiding heat and strongly acting chemical substances, it is possible to obtain from Salmonella bacteria, group B, polysaccharide preparations with little or no damage to their immunological properties; fractionation with alcohol yields two fractions: the first are strongly toxic and have the properties of precipitationogens and agglutinogens with a specific corresponding to the somatic antigen IV; they contain also, if derived from strains with f or V, the partial somatic antigen V and a heterophile antigen of Forssman type; the second fractions contain no partial antigens and are non-toxic. In the first fraction, flocculation in low concentrations of alcohol causes acid deproteinization; by heat, only loss of toxicity hydrolysis by alkali destroys simultaneously the toxic properties and the partial antigens (and Forssman-type). The second fraction, precipitating in high concentrations of alcohol have, irrespective of the methods employed, identical properties: they are non-toxic, less active than haptens in the complement fixation test, and finally contain no partial antigen

Kurylowicz - Warsaw

So: Medical Microbiology and Hygiene, Section IV, No 1-6

MIKULASZEK E. Warsaw Univ., Dept. of Med. Microbiol. Przyczynek do serologii glikogenu
A contribution to the serology of glycogen preparations Medycyna Doswiadczałna i Społeczeństwa
Warsaw 1949, 25 (101)

Isolated glycogen fractions from vertebrates were non-antigenic in rabbits; in the organism of the rabbit glycogen from helminthic parasites has the power to elicit the formation of specific antibodies. This serological specificity of glycogen from animal parasites could be explained by the assumption that the glycogen preparations investigated contained other specific immunopolysaccharides.

Kurylowicz - Warsaw (IV, 2)

So: Medical Microbiology and Hygiene, Section IV, Vol 3, No 1-6

MIKULASZEK E. Warsaw Univ., Dept. of Med. Microbiol. O wydalaniu substancji antygenowych w moczu chorych na dur brzuszny The elimination of antigenic substances in the urine of typhoid-fever patients Medycyna Doswiadczeniowa i Spoleczna, Warsaw 1948, 25 (150)

The presence of a carbohydrate-containing antigen in the urine of some typhoid fever patients can be demonstrated by concentration-dialysis and alcohol fractionation.

Kurylowicz - Warsaw (IV, 6)

So: Medical Microbiology and Hygiene, Section IV, Vol 3, No 1-6

MIKULASZEK L.

Walecki, H., Warsaw University, Dept. of Medical Microbiology. Odceny wiazania komplementu z surowicami chorych durowych i endotoksynami palczek grupy Salmonella. The complement fixation reaction with sera of typhoid fever patients and endotoxins from Salmonella bacteria Medyena Doswiadczałna i Mikrobiologia, Warsaw 1949, 1 (1-16)

Complement fixation was used for the detection of specific antibodies in the serum of typhoid fever patients. Polysaccharide lipid-protein fractions (endotoxin isolated chemically from ten strains of the Salmonella group were used as antigens. The specificity of the reaction and the nature of the reacting antigens and antibodies was investigated. The main antibody, reacting with the serum of typhoid fever patients in complement fixation tests is an anticalbohydrate amboceptor for the factor IX (White-Kauffmann schema); the antibody directed against the factor XII reacts only a little more weakly, whereas the anti-Vi antibody may be found only in lower concentration in approximately 50% of the investigated sera. The anti-carbohydrate amboceptor in the serum of typhoid fever patients is thermolabile. This agrees well with earlier work concerning the occurrence of thermolabile amboceptor in the sera of scleroma and typhus patients. A positive complement fixation test appears a little earlier than the agglutination reaction (Widal) and disappears also a little earlier. This fact can be used for the early diagnosis of typhoid infections. The isolated carbohydrate haptens can also be used in this test as an antigen.

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116

Problems in immunochemistry. Edmund Mikulasek
Chocimka 23, Warsaw, Poland). *Polepy Nig. i Med.*
Dobrodzielnej 1, 47-04 (1949).—A review. The chem.
and phys. properties and structure of proteins, nucleic acids,
cell nucleus, viruses, antigens, capsules, toxins, and anti-
bodies are discussed. The author's names are given but
not the references. R. Sosky, H. T. Williams

1951

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~~SECRET~~

Kurylowicz, W., and Mikulaszek, I., Państwowego Zakładu Higieny i Państwowego Instytutu Prezeciwigrzliczego w Warszawie. A badan nad mechanizmem działania antybiotykow. Investigations on the action of antibiotics I. Precipitation of bacteria nucleoproteins by streptomycin. Polski Tugocnik Lekarski, Warsaw 1949, 4/50 (1497-1498)

Various streptomycin salts in 0.1% solutions gave strong precipitation reactions with different bacterial nucleoproteins in concentrations from 0.003% to 1.006%. The minimum concentration of streptomycin precipitating 0.05%--0.01% solutions of these nucleoproteins was 0.03%. Nucleoproteins giving the most intense precipitation reaction with streptomycin showed the most accentuated Feulgen desoxyribonucleic acid test. A quantitative, chemical and microbiological estimation of streptomycin showed streptomycin in the precipitate cannot be excluded. Streptomycin also precipitates 0.015--0.03% solutions of the phosphatide fraction of the tubercle bacillus and again it is not found in the precipitate. Streptomycin also has no precipitation influence on the polysaccharide-lipiod-protein complexes of the Gram-negative micro-organisms investigated.

Kurylowicz--Warsaw

*// e**eA*

Precipitation of bacterial nucleoproteins by streptomycin
W. Kurylowicz, E. Mikulasek, and L. Rzucklo (P.Z.M.
Warsaw, Poland). *Med. Doswiedczalno. Mikrobiol.* 2,
108-20 (1950); cf. Cohen, C.A. 41, 1274g, 5569g, and
Gros, et al., C.A. 42, 8030g; 43, 2092.—Thawed-frozen cells
are treated with 10 vols. of dil. AcOH (pH 3.5) and centrifuged. The ppt. is dissolved in 0.1 N NaOH and filtered; the clear filtrate is brought to pH 3.5 with AcHO. This ppt. is purified by repeated soln. at pH 9.5 and reprecip. with AcOH at pH 3.5, final washing with H₂O and drying at room temp. over CaCl₂ *in vacuo*. Nucleoproteins (I) from *Shigella dysenteriae*, *Sh. paratyphimurium*, *Sh. ambiguo*, *Salmonella typhi*, *S. typhimurium*, *S. abortus-equi*, *S. virchow*, *S. weissii*, *Proteus Xy*, *Proteus Xo*, *Bacillus anthracis*, and *Corynebacterium diphtheriae* are precip. by this method. I from *Mycobact. tuberculosis* are sept. by Anderson and Roberts' method (C.A. 46, 1134). A 0.03% concn. of streptomycin (II) ppts. I from a soln. of concn. 0.1% to 0.003%. The behavior of I from normal and II-resistant strains of bacteria is the same. II does not ppt. in this reaction and can be quantitatively recovered from the supernatant liquid. The pptn. takes place at pH 6.7 only and there is a direct relationship between the extent of pptn. and the DNA content of I. High pH, and M/10 NaCl inhibit completely or partially the pptg. action of II. A 0.01 M soln. of cryst. Na or K salt of penicillin G, chloramycin-HCl, insulin, guanine, xylose, mannose, raffinose, maltose, CaCl₂, CaSO₄, KCl, and NH₄OH-inactivated II do not cause a ppt. of I. I has no antagonistic effect on the bacteriostatic action of II. 1. Z. R.

1951

MIKULASZEK, E.; RZUCIDLO, L.; WALECKI, H.

Antigen structure of variable forms of *Escherichia typhosa*. Med.
dosw.mikrob. 2 no.2:187-189 1950. (CIML 20:6)

1. Summary of the report given at 10th Congress of the Polish Micro-
biological and Epidemiological Society held in Gdansk, Sept. 1949.
(Warsaw.)

MIKULASZEK, B.; RZUCIDLO, L.

Chemical composition of symplexes of polysaccharidelipid-proteins from
variable forms of *Escherichia typhosa*. Med.dosw.mikrob. 2 no.2:189-
194 1950. (CIML 20:6)

1. Summary of the report given at 10th Congress of the Polish Micro-
biological and Epidemiological Society held in Gdansk, Sept. 1949.
(Warsaw.)

MIKULASZEK, E.; WALECKI, H.

Specific properties of rabbit sera immunized with endotoxins of
Escherichia typhosa. Med.dosw.mikrob. 2 no.2:192-194 1950.
(CIML 20:6)

1. Summary of the report given at 10th Congress of the Polish Microbiological and Epidemiological Society held in Gdansk, Sept. 1949. (Warsaw)

KURYLOWICZ, W.; MIKULASZEK, R.; OSTROWSKI, J.

Fractional antigens I/III in *Shigella paradyenteriae* (Flexner)
Med.dosw.mikrob. 2 no.2:194-195 1950. (CIML 20:6)

1. Summary of the report given at 10th Congress of the Polish Mi-
crobiological and Epidemiological Society held in Gdansk, Sept.
1949. (Warsaw.)

MIKULASZEK, E.

Toxins of Shigella dysenteriae. Med.dosw.mikrob. 2 no.2:197-199
1950.
(CIML 20:6)

1. Summary of the report given at 10th Congress of the Polish Mi-
crobiological and Epidemiological Society held in Gdansk, Sept.
1949. (Warsaw.)

MIKULASZEK, E.; RATOMSKI, A.

Viability of anthrax bacillus. Med.dosw.Mikrob. 2 no.2:249-251
1950. (CLML 20:6)

1. Summary of the report given at 10th Congress of the Polish
Microbiological and Epidemiological Society held in Gdansk, Sept.
1949. (Warsaw.)

CR

116

Immunochemical studies of *Salmonella typhi*. R. Mikulski, J. Ruciuk, and H. Walecki (P.Z.N., Warsaw, Poland). *Med. Doswiedczalne i Mikrobiol.* 2, 323-45 (1950).—Six strains of *S. typhi* were grown on agar for 24 hrs., suspended in H_2O , and fractionated. A polysaccharide-lipide-protein (I) complex (88.6, 10.4, and 2.2% resp.) having the properties of an endotoxin was isolated. Two different polysaccharides and two different proteins (II) could be identified in it. Another quantitatively significant fraction was a nucleoprotein (III). Only I, II, and III showed immunological activity; other fractions behaving as haptens. The whole bacterial cell exerted a much more potent action than any of the isolated fractions.
I. Z. R.

1951

H

Fundamentals of Immunochemistry Edmund Mikulav
ek (Med. Acad., Warsaw, Poland) *Wiedza i Technika* 4,
23-37 (1950). An address.

Adam Szczyński

KURYLWICZ, W.; MIKULASZEK, E.; RZUCIDLO, L.

Studies on the mechanism of action of antibiotics; effect of streptomycin on cellular fraction of tubercle bacilli. Polski tygod. lek. 5 no.29-30:1084-1089 24 July 50. (CLML 20:5)

1. Of the National Institute of Hygiene, Warsaw.

112.

c/r

Mechanism of antibiotic action. Association of ribo-
and deoxyribonucleic acids in precipitation reactions with
streptomycin. J. Duszyński and K. Mikulasek (Inst.
Inst. Dermatol., Warsaw, Poland). *Med. Doświadcz. i
Mikrobiol.* 3, 48-60 (1961); cf. Grus, et al., *C.A.* 62,
5986. Deoxypentenenuclic acid (DNA) from yeast,
bacterial nucleic acids, and bacterial nucleoproteins give
a ppt. with streptomycin. Yeast ribonucleic acid (RNA)
inhibits this reaction. The intensity of the traction be-
tween bacterial nucleoproteins and streptomycin is de-
pendent on the ratio DNA/RNA in the nucleoprotein.
J. Z. R.

1451

CA

11 G

The antigenic structure of *Rickettsia prowazekii*.
Mikulaszcz and E. Wojciechowski (Akad. Med., Warsaw,
Poland). *Med. Doświadczalna i Mikrobiol.* 3, 141-8 (1951).
Chem. fractionation (cf. C.A. 45, 7087a) of a purified sus-
pension of *R. prowazekii* grown in the yolk sacs of embryo-
nated hen's eggs yields 3 fractions: nucleoproteins (NP), a
polysaccharide comp. and a polysaccharide. All 3 act
as antigens in *R. prowazekii* complement fixation tests. NP
is active in a 1:80,000 diln., the other 2 in 1:6000 and 1:8000
diln., resp. The fractions do not act as antigens with *Proteus*
I. Z. Roberts
X-19 serums.

[REDACTED]

KOZINSKI, A. W.; MIKULASZEK, E.

Attempt of purification of influenza inhibitor in the egg white.
Med. dosw. mikrob., Warsz. 3 no. 3:242-254 1951. (CLML 21:3)

1. Of the National Institute of Hygiene in Warsaw and of the
Institute of Medical Microbiology of the Medical Academy, Warsaw.

CA

Colorimetry and serology of syphilis. J. Ichniowska, R. Gajaler, and E. Mikulaszek (Paediatric Inst. Dermatol. i Wetrol. Warszaw, Poland). *Med. Doswiadca i Mikrobiol.* 3, 300-10 (1951).—The ppt. formed on mixing syphilitic serum and Eagle's antigen (*C.A.* 30, 3009) consists of 5% moisture, 10% protein (I) (including 1.5% carbohydrate), and a lipide fraction (II) (20% lecithin, 33% non-N lipide, and 20% cholesterol (III) (calcd. as % of total ppt.). I behaves more like a β -globulin than a γ -globulin. II (the ether ext. of the ppt.) contains N and P in a ratio of 1:3 and therefore 2 mols. of cardiolipide to each 3 mols. of lecithin and 8 of III. Quant. colorimetric detns. on 57 ppts. of normal and syphilitic serums show a correlation between the Kolmer test values and those obtained for I by the Polin-Cheateau method (*C.A.* 21, 3210) and for III by the Blou-Sackett method (*C.A.* 19, 2151). L. Z. R.

MIKULASZEK, E.

Bacterial toxins as the representatives of toxic proteins. Acta
physiol. polon. 3 Suppl. 3;140-155 1952. (CLML 24:1)

1. Of the Institute of Microbiology (Head--Prof. E. Mikulaszek, M.D.)
of Warsaw Medical Academy.

MIKULASZEK, E.

Variability in bacterial metabolism. Postepy hig. med. stosowadas.,
Warsz. 5:92-118 1952.
(CLML 23:2)

Mikulaszek, E.

DZULYNSKA, J.; MIKULASZEK, E.

Action mechanism of antibiotics; differences of behavior of typhoid bacillus cell fractions obtained from streptomycin-sensitive and resistant strains. Med. dosw. mikrob., Warsz. 4 no. 1:45-54 Jan-Mar 1952. (CLML 22:4)

1. Of the Institute of Medical Microbiology of Warsaw Medical Academy and of the National Institute of Dermatology and Venereology in Warsaw.

KOZINSKI, A.W.; MIKULASZEK, E.

Adsorption of gran-negative endotoxic symplexes on the surface of erythrocytes; role of polysaccharide fractions. Med. dosw. mikrob., Warsz. 4 no. 2:177-186 1952. (CML 22:4)

1. Of the National Institute of Hygiene in Warsaw and of the Institute of Medical Microbiology of Warsaw Medical Academy.

Mikulaszek, E.

KOZINSKI, A.W.; MIKULASZEK, E.; SLAVIK, K.

Adsorption of gram-negative endotoxic symplexes on the surface of erythrocytes; utilization of erythrocytes-fixation in the investigation and elution of protein fractions of endotoxic symplex. Med. dosw.mikrob., Warsz. 4 no. 2:187-196 1952.

(CIA# 2214)

1. Of the National Institute of Hygiene in Warsaw and of the Institute of Medical Microbiology of Warsaw Medical Academy and of the Central Laboratory of State Faculty Hospital in Prague, Czechoslovakia.

Brill, J., Mikulaszek, S.

BRILL, J.; MIKULASZEK, S.

Studies on antigen structure of *Mrysipeloethrix rhombopathiae*.
Med. dosw. mikrob., Warsz. 4 no. 3:323-324 1952. (CLML 23:3)

1. Summary of work progress presented at 11th Congress of Polish
Microbiologists held in Krakow May 1951. (2) Warsaw.

Mikulaszek, E.

DZULIŃSKA, J.; GAJZLER, R.; MIKULASZEK, E.

Quantitative determination of reagin in serum in syphilis. Med.
dosw. mikrob., Warsz. 4 no. 3:353-354 1952. (CIML 23:3)

1. Summary of work progress presented at 11th Congress of polish
Microbiologists held in Krakow May 1951. 2, Warsaw.

Mikulaszek, E.

KOZINSKI, A.; MIKULASZEK, E.

Attempted isolation of influenza inhibitor from egg white. Med.
dow. mikrob., Warsz. 4 no. 3:382-383 1952. (CLML 23:3)

1. Summary of work progress presented at 11th Congress of Polish
Microbiologists held in Krakow May 1951. 2. Warsaw.

MIKULASZEK, E.; KOPACKA, B.; DYMER, B.

Studies on pyrogens from *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* and *Salmonella typhi*.
Med. dosw. mikrob. 4 no.4:417-427 1952. (CLML 23:4)

1. Of the Institute of Medical Microbiology of Warsaw Medical Academy.

MIKULASZEK,
MIKULASZEK, E.

Toxins of Shiga's dysentery bacillus. E. Mikulaszek and K. Ostrowski (*Bull. Acad. polon. Sci., II*, 1955). The components of cellular fractions are isolated from normal and variant forms of dysentery bacillus by extraction with various solvents and precipitation at the isoelectric point, or by fractionating with alcohol. A protein ectotoxin and a poly醤charide-lipid-protein endotoxin are obtained by successive extraction of the same material. Ectotoxins are more toxic than endotoxins. Nucleic acids, present in all cellular fractions, are considered essential for toxicity. The antibodies produced in animals (horses and rabbits) by immunisation with particular fractions of Shiga's bacillus are investigated.

E. C. BUTTERWORTH

MIKULASZEK, E.

(C)

"Experiments with virus substrates. Nature of the "receptor gradient". A. W. Kozlowski, M. Mikulaszek, and K. Sitek (*Bull. Acad. polon. Sci., II, 1953, 1, 31-36*).—Viruses (mumps, Newcastle disease, influenza P[8 and Lee], on the basis of their elution from chicken, guinea pig, and human r.b.c. may be arranged in a series corresponding to the "receptor gradient". Using the r.b.c. of sheep the order of elution of the viruses is reversed and does not conform to the "receptor gradient". This finding is discussed
E. C. BUTTERWORTH

KOZINSKI, A.W.; MIKULASZEK, E.; SITEK, K.

Studies on the receptor gradient. Med. dosw. mikrob. 5 no. 4:457-464
1953. (CML 25:5)

1. Of the Institute of Medical Microbiology of Warsaw Medical Academy
and of the State Institute of Hygiene in Warsaw.

MIKULASZEK, L.

POLON

*Quantitative determination of components of poly(ribated
polysaccharide complex). R. Mikulášek (Akad. Med.
Vědav). Acta Biologica Pragense 1, 169-70 (1964).
When the antigen is a polysaccharide (I) or a I complex, the
carbohydrates and proteins in their ppc can be determined
simultaneously by using α -methylglucosidase and a modified Folin
method (Kabat and Münz, J.A. 48, 1962a); temp.; D-glucosidase
and γ -globulin are used as standards.*

Rej.

MIKULASZEK, E.

MD ✓ Chromatographic analysis of bacterial polysaccharides. J. Drulya-
ska and E. Mikulaszek (*Acta biochim. polon.*, 1954/5, 1, 191--196).--
In hydrolysates of bacterial polysaccharides, glucosamine, galactose,
(and/or glucose), mannose, xylose, arabinose and rhamnose occurred
commonly. A fast-moving constituent, possibly a methyl-sugar,
was present in some cases. In general bacterial polysaccharides
contained xylose whereas those from actinomycetes contained arabi-
nose. Mutation from rough to smooth variants was associated
with loss of glucosamine, rhamnose and mannose from the poly-
saccharide hydrolysate. A.G. Pollard.

(1)

MIKULASZEK, E.

POL

Chromatographic analysis of bacterial polysaccharides.
J. Dluhyfska and E. Mikulaszek (Inst. Dermatol. i Venereol., Warsaw). *Bull. Acad. Polon. Nauk. Med. Fiz.* 11, 2, 101-4 (1961). Chromatography of acidic polysaccharides of 182 polysaccharides derived from a no. of species of *Shigella*, *Salmonella*, *Proteus*, *Escherichia*, *Yersinia*, *Micrococcus*, *Moraxella*, *Brucella*, *Mycobacterium*, *Corynebacterium*, and *Corynebacterium* showed the most commonly occurring constituents to be galactosamine, fucose and/or glucose, mannose, and rhamnose. Xylose was found in none of the polysaccharides derived from the first three, but was not found in those from *Mycobacterium* or *Corynebacterium*. Arabinose was found only in the polysaccharides of the latter two genera. The presence of aonic acids and a methyl sugar in many of the polysaccharides was suspected.

J. A. Thom

Nikita S. Edmond

Shigella shiga toxins. Edmund Miltzowek and J. M. Ostrowski (Akad. Med., Warszaw). *Acta Microbiologica Polonica*, 1, 1954, 6, 75. Twenty-four 48-hr. agar cultures suspended in H₂O were frozen, thawed, and centrifuged. The supernatant was filtered and treated according to Bolvin and Mesrobian (C.A. 31, 46907). The bacterial residue suspended in 0.06*N* NaOH was also fractionated. Both fractions contain toxic substances, one a protein, the other a polysaccharide-protein-lipid complex. - I. Z. R.

MIKULASZAK, EDMUND

Poland Microbiology. Medical and Veterinary.

F-6

Abs Jour: Referat. Zh.-Biol., No. 9, 1957, 35650

Author : Kozinski, Andrzej; Macierewicz, Maria; Mikulaszek,
Edmund; Opara, Zofia

Title : The Isolation and Purification of the Vi-Antigen
of the Typhoid Bacillus

Orig Pub: Med. doswiad. i mikrobiol., 1954, 6, No. 2,
161-168

Abstract: The Vi-antigen was obtained by means of extraction
by a physiological solution of a suspension
of typhoid bacilli and purified by a fractional
precipitation with ethyl alcohol or acetone
chilled to 0 degrees. The biological activity
and degree of purity was determined by the reactions
of passive precipitation and hemagglutination,
by the retardation of hemagglutination with

Card 1/2

Inst. Med. Warsaw

Poland /Microbiology. Medical and Veterinary.

F-6

Abs Jour: Referat. Zh.-Biol., No. 9, 1957, 35650

the viruses, and according to the degree of the suppression of phages specific to Vi-antigen. A parallel increase of these biological properties was observed according to the degree of purification of the preparation. The method of diffused precipitation shows that the obtained native preparations contained two components. One of the most purified fractions was found to be homogeneous immunologically and electrophoretically. By a chromatographic analysis on paper, it was established that in the composition of the Vi-antigen there were galactose, glucose and xylose. No differences in the polysaccharides of the biologically active and inactive fractions was discovered.

Card 2/2

MIKULASZEK, E.

[C] 624. Method for the quantitative determination of precipitate constituents in precipitating polysaccharide systems. E. Mikulaszek
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